

## REMARKS

Applicants appreciate the thorough review of the present application as reflected in the Official Action mailed August 3, 2004 and the withdrawal of the rejections based (primarily) on U.S. Patent No. 6,567,079 to Smailagic ("Smailagic") and U.S. Patent No. 6,198,473 to Armstrong ("Armstrong") which were set forth in the Official Action dated January 26, 2004. In the latest Official Action, all of the claims stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §§ 102 or 103 based, at least in part, on newly cited U.S. Patent No. 6,211,878 to Cheng et al. ("Cheng"). Applicants respectfully submit, however, that the claims are patentable over Cheng because Cheng, like Smailagic and Armstrong, does not disclose or suggest using a "scroll" output to scroll between different web pages which have different URLs. Instead, as discussed below, Cheng simply discloses using a scroll wheel to scroll up, down and across a single web page in a conventional fashion.

### I. **Claims 1, 14, 27 and 29 Are Not Anticipated by Cheng**

Claims 1, 14, 27 and 29 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102 as anticipated by Cheng. (Official Action, p. 2). In particular, the Official Action cites to Col. 5, line 65 through Col. 6, line 53, Col. 14, lines 36-39 and Figs. 1-3 of Cheng as disclosing each of the recitations of these claims. (Official Action, pp. 2-3). Claim 1 of the present application recites as follows:

1. A method of browsing a set of linked web pages, comprising the steps of:  
detecting scrolling output;  
responsive to the scrolling output, determining a URL of a web page; and  
accessing the web page by a web browser.

Corresponding recitations are found in Claims 14, 27 and 29. Applicants respectfully submit that Cheng does not disclose or suggest "responsive to the scrolling output, determining a URL of a web page" as recited in Claims 1, 14, 27 and 29.

Cheng describes a remote control unit that can be used to interact with information on a video device such as, for example, a TV that displays web pages. (Cheng at Col. 5, lines 22-25 and Fig. 3). The portion of Cheng cited in the Official Action describes several functions which the remote control unit can perform to allow a user to browse through the web page. However, it appears that these functions are used to **navigate through a single web page** as opposed to using a scrolling output to browse through a set of linked web pages

as recited in Claims 1, 14, 27 and 29. Accordingly, Cheng does not anticipate any of the claims of the present application.

In particular, the cited portion of Cheng discusses a scroll mode **42**, a scrolling page mode **44**, display previous page modes **45**, **48** and a frame turning mode **46**.<sup>1</sup> Cheng explains that "in scrolling mode **42**, the web browser may advance or regress through information on a web page." (Cheng at Col. 6, lines 9-11 and Fig. 1) (emphasis added). Thus, the "scroll mode" **42** allows a user to incrementally scroll up or down a web page that is displayed on the video monitor to see portions of the web page that do not fit on the monitor. Cheng also discusses a "scrolling page mode" **44**. (Cheng at Col. 6, lines 21-24 and Fig. 1). This mode is similar to scroll mode **42**, except that it allows the user to scroll up or down the web page that is being displayed a full page at a time. Cheng also discusses "display previous page modes" **45**, **48**. (Cheng at Col. 6, lines 24-32 and Fig. 1). As Fig. 1 and the discussion thereof in Cheng makes clear, the display previous page modes **45**, **48** do not appear to involve determining a URL of a web page "**responsive to a scrolling output**."

For example, in the previous page mode **48**, the "Back" or "Forward" buttons on the remote control unit are used to navigate. This reflects conventional techniques and does not involve "detecting a scrolling output" or determining a URL of a web page "responsive to [such] scrolling output" as recited in each of Claims 1, 14, 27 and 29. In fact, as seen in Fig. 1, the previous page mode **48** has nothing to do with the scrolling mode **42**. (See Cheng at Fig. 1, connecting box **48** directly to box **38** with no association with box **42**). The display previous page mode **45** may, like the display previous page mode **48**, be activated using the Back or Forward buttons. Again, this does not involve determining a URL of a web page "responsive to [a] scrolling output." In addition, the display previous page mode **45** may be entered through the "frame turning mode" **46**. Operation in this mode is discussed at Col. 6, lines 44-50, Col. 8, lines 42-49 and Fig. 8 of Cheng. There Cheng explains that the frame turning mode **46** is a mode in which "a user can move through frames of the web page or to scroll by displaying previous pages of the web page document." (Cheng at Col. 6, lines 44-48) (emphasis added). Because of the use of the singular form of the phrase "web page", it appears that the frame turning mode is used to navigate a single web page as opposed to

---

<sup>1</sup> Applicants note that there appears to be a typographical error at Col. 6, line 24 of Cheng. It appears that the reference to "Box 46" should have stated "Box 45." (See Cheng at Fig. 1).

being used to browse a linked list of web pages. Likewise, Fig. 8 of Cheng and the discussion thereof shows that the frame turning mode 46 is used to navigate a single web page that is divided into a series of frames. Accordingly, Cheng does not disclose or suggest using a scrolling output to determine a URL of another web page and/or to browse a set of linked web pages as recited in Claims 1, 14, 27 and 29. As such, Applicants respectfully submit that the rejections of these claims should be withdrawn.

## **II. The Remaining Claims Are Not Obvious**

Claims 2 and 15 stand rejected as obvious under 35 U.S.C. § 103 based on Cheng in view of Armstrong. (Official Action, p. 3). Applicants submit that each of these claims is patentable as depending from a patentable base claim for at least the reasons discussed above.

Claims 3-5, 8-13, 16-18, 21-26 and 28 stand rejected as obvious under 35 U.S.C. § 103 based on Cheng in view of Smailagic and Armstrong. (Official Action, pp. 4, 6).

Independent Claim 3 recites as follows:

3. A method for using a scroll mouse to browse a set of linked web pages, comprising the steps of:
  - displaying a source page that is a member of a set of linked web pages;
  - detecting scrolling output of a scroll mouse while the source page is displayed;
  - determining a sense of direction of the scrolling output;
  - responsive to the sense of direction, determining a URL associated with a destination page that is a member of the set of linked web pages; and
  - accessing the destination web page by a web browser.

Corresponding recitations are also found in independent Claim 16. Applicants submit that Claims 3 and 16 are patentable over the combination of Cheng, Smailagic and Armstrong for reasons analogous to those discussed above with reference to Claims 1 and 14. In particular, the cited portions of Cheng do not disclose or suggest determining a URL associated with a destination web page "responsive to a sense of direction of the scrolling output" of a scroll mouse. Instead, the cited portions of Cheng that include a scrolling mode appear to only relate to the navigation of a single web page. Thus, as the cited references, either alone or in combination, do not disclose or suggest using the output of a scrolling function to browse a set of linked web pages, Applicants respectfully submit that those references cannot properly be used to reject Claims 3 or 16 under 35 U.S.C. § 103.

Claims 4, 8-13, 17 and 21-26 each depend from either Claim 3 or Claim 16. Accordingly, these claims are each patentable as depending from a patentable base claim.

Claims 6 and 19 stand rejected as obvious under 35 U.S.C. § 103 based on Cheng and Armstrong in combination with U.S. Patent No. 5,530,455 to Barros ("Barros"). Applicants submit that Claims 6 and 19 are patentable as depending from a patentable base claim.

Claims 7 and 20 stand rejected as obvious under 35 U.S.C. § 103 based on Cheng and Armstrong in combination with U.S. Patent No. 5,877,766 to Bates ("Bates"). Applicants submit that Claims 7 and 20 are patentable as depending from a patentable base claim.

### CONCLUSION

For the reasons discussed above, Applicants respectfully submit that the present application is in condition for allowance, which action is respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,

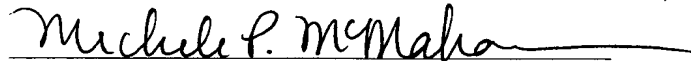


D. Randal Ayers  
Registration No. 40,493

**Customer No. 20792**  
Myers Bigel Sibley & Sajovec  
P. O. Box 37428  
Raleigh, North Carolina 27627  
Telephone: (919) 854-1400  
Facsimile: (919) 854-1401

### Certificate of Mailing under 37 CFR 1.8

I hereby certify that this correspondence is being deposited with the United States Postal Service with sufficient postage as first class mail in an envelope addressed to: Mail Stop AMENDMENT, Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450 on October 18, 2004.

  
Michele P. McMahan